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David Ching Li

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EXAMINER

KANERVO, VIRPI H

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3691

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

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ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/749,684	LI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Virpi H. Kanervo	3691	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 and 13-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 10-12 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-29 are presented for examination. Applicant filed an amendment on 11/13/2007 amending claims 1, 5, 8, 13, 15, 20, 21, and 28. In light of Applicant's amendments, Examiner withdraws the objections to claims 5, 15, 20, and 28, and the ¶ 2 of 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejection of claim 8. Further, in light of Applicant's arguments, Examiner withdraws the rejection of claims 5, 10-12, 14-15, 17, 19, 22, 24-25, 27, and 29. However, claims 10-12 are objected to, and new grounds of rejection are established for claims 5, 14-15, 17, 19, 22, 24-25, 27, and 29. In addition, after careful consideration of Applicant's arguments and amendments directed to the rejection of claims 1-4, 6-9, 13, 16, 18, 20-21, 23, 26, and 28, Examiner finds them non-persuasive and maintains the rejection of the claims.

Response to Arguments

2. In light of Applicant's arguments, Examiner withdraws the rejection of claims 10-12. However, claims 10-12 are objected to.
3. Applicant's arguments in response to the taking of Official Notice for claims 5, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 25, 27, and 29, have been considered, but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 6-9, 13, 16, 18, 21, and 23, have been considered, but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Bartoli does not explicitly disclose "the check-out interface including an option to enable the consumer user to make payment for the one or more products via the payment service if it is determined the user is authorized to use the payment service." Examiner disagrees. Bartoli specifically discloses that "the billing server, upon authentication of the user, then authorizes the specific transaction" (Bartoli: col. 2, lines 60-65). 'The billing server' here represents 'the payment service'; 'authentication of the user' represents 'determination that the user is authorized to use the payment service'; and 'authorizing the specific transaction' represents 'enabling the consumer user to make payment.' Further, the authorization of the use of the payment service precedes the making the payment in each case. Therefore, Bartoli explicitly discloses "the check-out interface including an option to enable the consumer user to make payment for the one or more products via the payment service if it is determined the user is authorized to use the payment service."
5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 9-12, 17-20, and 25-29, have been considered, but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Agrawal does not explicitly disclose "redirecting the browser to a first web page in a check-out flow hosted by the electronic storefront." Examiner disagrees. Agrawal specifically

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discloses that "the visitor's browser could be redirected back to the external page from which the payment was initiated" (Agrawal: page 13, ¶ 171). 'The external page from which the payment was initiated' here represents 'a first web page in a check-out flow hosted by the electronic storefront, and the browser is redirected back to the initial or the first web page in each case. Therefore, Agrawal explicitly discloses "redirecting the browser to a first web page in a check-out flow hosted by the electronic storefront."

Claim Objections

6. Claims 10-12 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if at least the claim 10 was rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. Claims 1-4, 6-8, 13, 16, and 21, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Bartoli (6,047,268).

As to claim 1, Bartoli shows receiving a check-out request from a consumer user of an electronic storefront to purchase one or more products from the electronic storefront (col. 2, lines 34-38); determining whether the consumer user is authorized to use a payment service to make purchases from an electronic storefront (col. 2, lines 49-60); serving a web-based check-out interface, hosted by the electronic storefront (col. 5, lines 52-57 and col. 7, lines 7-9), to a browser client used by the consumer user, the check-out interface including an option to enable the consumer user to make payment for the one or more products via the payment service if it is determined the user is authorized to use the payment service (col. 2, lines 60-65; and col. 3, lines 8-12).

As to claim 2, Bartoli shows, in addition to the elements of claim 1, sending a service cookie containing information to identify the consumer user from the payment service to the browser client (col. 7, lines 52-57); passing the service cookie via the browser client to the payment service in response to a prompt from the electronic storefront (col. 7, lines 11-13); and identifying the consumer user via the service cookie (col. 7, lines 14-18).

As to claim 3, Bartoli shows, in addition to the elements of claim 1, authenticating the electronic storefront with the payment service (col. 7, lines 18-21).

As to claim 4, Bartoli shows, in addition to the elements of claim 3, selecting a merchant identity ("ID") from the electronic storefront to be used for transactions involving the payment service (col. 8, lines 29-30); providing a merchant ID from the electronic storefront to the payment service (col. 8, lines 40-44); and comparing the merchant ID that is provided with the merchant ID that was selected to authenticate the user (col. 9, lines 13-16).

As to claim 6, Bartoli shows, in addition to the elements of claim 1, generating the web based check-out interface by employing an application program interface ("API") that is provided to the electronic storefront by the payment service (col. 7, lines 35-42 and 52-53).

As to claim 7, Bartoli shows, in addition to the elements of claim 1, serving a web-based check-out interface to the browser client that does not include an option to enable the consumer user to make payment of the one or more products via the payment service if it is determined the user is not authorized to use the payment service to make purchases from the electronic storefront (col. 7, lines 28-32).

As to claim 8, Bartoli shows, in addition to the elements of claim 1, determining whether the consumer user is authorized to use the payment service to make purchases from an electronic storefront being performed without the knowledge of the consumer user (col. 5, lines 60-67 and col. 6, lines 1-6).

As to claim 13, Bartoli shows serving a web page hosted by an electronic storefront web site, the web page including a check-out option (col. 5, lines 47-52); redirecting a browser from the web page to a payment service web site in response to a consumer user activating the check-out option (col. 5, lines 52-55 and 57-59); sending information from the electronic storefront web site to the payment service web site identifying a merchant that hosts the electronic storefront (col. 5, lines 52-57); processing information received at the electronic storefront web site from the payment service web site indicating whether the consumer user is authorized to purchase products offered by the electronic storefront using payment via the payment service (col. 5, lines 60-61); and serving one or more web pages to provide a check-out flow, hosted by the electronic storefront (col. 5, lines 52-57 and col. 7, lines 7-9), for the consumer user, said one or more web pages including an option to use the payment service to make a purchase corresponding to the check-out flow if the consumer user is authorized to purchase products using the payment service (col. 7, lines 6-13).

As to claim 16, Bartoli shows, in addition to the elements of claim 13, incorporating an application program interface ("API") provided by the payment service to facilitate transactions with the payment service (col. 7, lines 35-42 and 52-53).

As to claim 21, Bartoli shows redirecting a browser from an electronic storefront web site to a payment service web site in response to a consumer user activating a check-out option (col. 5, lines 52-55 and 57-59); sending information from the electronic storefront web site to the payment service web site identifying a merchant that hosts the electronic storefront (col. 5, lines 52-57); processing information received at the electronic storefront web site from the payment service web site indicating whether the consumer user is authorized to purchase products offered by the electronic storefront using payment via the third party service (col. 5, lines 60-61); and selecting a check-out flow comprising one or more web pages, the check-out flow hosted by the electronic storefront (col. 5, lines 52-57 and col. 7, lines 7-9), to serve to the browser, the check-out flow that is selected to include an option to make a purchase using the payment service if the consumer is authorized to use the payment service, otherwise the check-out flow that is selected to not include an option to make a purchase using the payment service (col. 7, lines 6-13 and lines 28-30).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in § 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartoli in view of Brothers (7,035,817 B1).

As to claim 5, Bartoli shows all the elements of claim 4. Bartoli does not show that the merchant identity ("ID") is provided to the payment service via a uniform resource locator ("URL"). Brothers shows that the merchant ID is provided to the payment service via a URL (Brothers: col. 6, lines 54-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli by providing merchant ID to the payment service via URL of Brothers in order to authenticate the source (Brothers: col. 6, line 49).

As to claim 14, Bartoli shows all the elements of claim 13. Bartoli does not show generating a URL containing an embedded merchant ID and sending the URL to the browser. Brothers shows generating a URL containing an embedded

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merchant ID (Brothers: col. 6, lines 54-56) and sending the URL to the browser (Brothers: Fig. 4, label 302). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli by generating a URL containing an embedded merchant ID and sending the URL to the browser of Brothers in order to authenticate the source (Brothers: col. 6, line 49).

11. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartoli in view of Day (6,728,767 B1).

As to claim 24, Bartoli shows all the elements of claim 21. Bartoli does not show performing the operation of embedding return URL within a URL used to redirect the browser to the payment service web site, the return URL to redirect the browser to the web page containing or not including the option to make a purchase using the payment service. Day shows embedding return URL within a URL used to redirect the browser to the payment service web site, the return URL to redirect the browser to the web page containing or not including the option to make a purchase using the payment service (Day: col. 5, lines 12-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli by embedding return URL within a URL used to redirect the browser to the payment service web site, the return URL to redirect the browser to the web page containing or not including the

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option to make a purchase using the payment service of Day in order to provide means for the network operator to determine the relevant network element (Day: col. 2, lines 50-52).

12. Claims 15 and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartoli in view of Brothers, and further in view of Day.

As to claim 15, Bartoli in view of Brothers shows all the elements of claim 14. Bartoli in view of Brothers does not show embedding a return URL within the URL used to redirect the browser to the payment service web site, the return URL to redirect the browser to a first web page in the check-out flow. Day shows embedding a return URL within the URL used to redirect the browser to the payment service web site, the return URL to redirect the browser to a first web page in the check-out flow (Day: col. 5, lines 12-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Brothers by embedding a return URL within the URL used to redirect the browser to the payment service web site, the return URL to redirect the browser to a first web page in the check-out flow of Day in order to provide means for the network operator to determine the relevant network element (Day: col. 2, lines 50-52).

As to claim 22, Bartoli shows all the elements of claim 21. Bartoli does not show performing the operation of embedding a merchant ID in a URL used to redirect the browser to the payment service web site. Brothers shows embedding a merchant ID in a URL (Brothers: col. 6, lines 54-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli by embedding a merchant ID in a URL of Brothers in order to authenticate the source (Brothers: col. 6, line 49). Bartoli in view of Brothers does not show using a URL to redirect the browser to the payment service web site. Day shows using a URL to redirect the browser to the payment service web site (Day: col. 5, lines 12-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Brothers by using a URL to redirect the browser to the payment service web site of Day in order to provide means for the network operator to determine the relevant network element (Day: col. 2, lines 50-52).

As to claim 23, Bartoli in view of Brothers, and further in view of Day, shows all the elements of claim 22. Bartoli also shows providing further instructions embodied as application program interface ("API") to be employed by an electronic storefront to enable transactions with the payment service (Bartoli: col. 7, lines 35-42 and 52-53).

13. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartoli in view of Agrawal (2004/0098313 A1).

As to claim 9, Bartoli shows, in addition to the elements of claim 1, serving a first web page via the electronic storefront containing visual content including a check-out option (col. 5, lines 47-53); serving a second web page via the electronic storefront containing hidden content including information to redirect the browser client to a web page hosted by a payment service web site, redirecting to the web page causing the browser client to return a service cookie stored by the browser client to the payment service web site (col. 5, lines 58-59); extracting user identification information from the service cookie to determine an identity of the consumer user (col. 5, lines 60-61); and determining if the consumer user is authorized to use the payment service via a check with a corresponding user profile (col. 5, lines 62-65). Bartoli does not show redirecting the client browser to a third web page hosted by the electronic storefront. Agrawal shows redirecting the client browser to a page from which the payment was initiated (Agrawal: page 13, ¶ 171, lines 7-9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli by redirecting the client browser to a page from which the payment was initiated of Agrawal in order to make the process more convenient to the client (Agrawal: page 1, ¶ 8, line 7).

14. Claims 17-18, 25-26, and 28, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakh (2004/0078331 A1), and further in view of Sacks (2002/0016765 A1).

As to claim 17, Bartoli shows directing a browser to a payment service web site, where the merchant ID corresponds to an operator of an electronic storefront (Bartoli: col. 8, lines 29-30 and 40-44); and authenticating the use of the payment service by the merchant based on the merchant ID (Bartoli: col. 9, lines 13-16). Bartoli does not show redirecting the browser to a first web page in a check-out flow hosted by the electronic storefront if the merchant is authenticated, the check-out flow including an option to purchase products from the electronic storefront via the payment service. Agrawal shows redirecting the client browser to a page from which the payment was initiated (Agrawal: page 13, ¶ 171, lines 4-9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli by redirecting the client browser to a page from which the payment was initiated of Agrawal in order to make the process more convenient to the client (Agrawal: page 1, ¶ 8, line 7). Bartoli in view of Agrawal does not show extracting a merchant ID from a URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site. Fakh shows extracting a merchant ID from a URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site (Fakh: page 7, ¶¶ 123-125; where the party's ID that is to be paid, e.g. merchant

ID, is extracted from a URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site as the "payto=" element). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal by extracting a merchant ID from a URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site of Fakh in order to alleviate inconvenience inherent to payment of purchases (Fakh: page 1, ¶ 8). Bartoli in view of Agrawal, and further in view of Fakh, does not show generating a return URL to redirect the browser to a first web page in a check-out flow hosted by the electronic storefront. Sacks shows generating a return URL to redirect the browser to a first web page in a check-out flow hosted by the electronic storefront (Sacks: page 3, ¶ 26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal, and further in view of Fakh, by generating a return URL to redirect the browser to a first web page in a check-out flow hosted by the electronic storefront of Sacks in order to provide a tool for generating the necessary links or methods of redirecting buyer from seller to payment processor (Sacks: page 3, ¶ 25).

As to claim 18, Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakh, and further in view of Sacks, shows all the elements of claim 17. Bartoli also shows issuing service cookies to registered users of the payment service (Bartoli: col. 5, lines 1-3); sending information to the browser to retrieve a service cookie stored on a client hosting the browser, the client operated by a consumer user of the

electronic storefront (Bartoli: col. 5, lines 3-4 and 47-57); receiving the service cookie from the browser (Bartoli: col. 5, lines 57-59); and determining if the consumer user is authorized to use the payment service based on information contained in the service cookie (Bartoli: col. 5, lines 60-61).

As to claim 25, Bartoli shows directing a browser to a payment service web site, where the merchant ID corresponds to an operator of an electronic storefront (Bartoli: col. 8, lines 29-30 and 40-44); and authenticating the use of the payment service by the merchant based on the merchant ID (Bartoli: col. 9, lines 13-16). Bartoli does not show redirecting the browser to a check-out page hosted by the electronic storefront if the merchant is authenticated. Agrawal shows redirecting the client browser to a page from which the payment was initiated (Agrawal: page 13, ¶ 171, lines 4-9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli by redirecting the client browser to a page from which the payment was initiated of Agrawal in order to make the process more convenient to the client (Agrawal: page 1, ¶ 8, line 7). Bartoli in view of Agrawal does not show extracting a merchant ID from a URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site. Fakhri shows extracting a merchant ID from a URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site (Fakhri: page 7, ¶¶ 123-125; where the party's ID that is to be paid, e.g. merchant ID, is extracted from a URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site as the "payto=" element). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal by extracting a merchant ID from a URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site of Fakh in order to alleviate inconvenience inherent to payment of purchases (Fakh: page 1, ¶ 8). Bartoli in view of Agrawal, and further in view of Fakh, does not show generating a return URL to redirect the browser to a page hosted by the electronic storefront. Sacks shows generating a return URL to redirect the browser to a page hosted by the electronic storefront (Sacks: page 3, ¶ 26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal, and further in view of Fakh, by generating a return URL to redirect the browser to a page hosted by the electronic storefront of Sacks in order to provide a tool for generating the necessary links or methods of redirecting buyer from seller to payment processor (Sacks: page 3, ¶ 25).

As to claim 26, Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakh, and further in view of Sacks, shows all the elements of claim 25. Bartoli also shows receiving a service cookie from a consumer user of the electronic storefront (Bartoli: col. 5, lines 1-3); and determining if the consumer user is authorized to use payment service based on information contained in the service cookie (Bartoli: col. 5, lines 60-61).

As to claim 28, Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakh, and further in view of Sacks, shows all the elements of claim 25. Bartoli in view of Fakh, and further in view of Sacks, does not show generating a web-based interface to enable an administrator for the merchant to register one or more return URLs with the payment service. Agrawal shows generating a web-based interface to enable an administrator for the merchant to register one or more return URLs with the payment service (Agrawal: page 4, ¶ 67, lines 1-8 and ¶ 69, lines 1-2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakh, and further in view of Sacks, by providing an interface to enable an administrator for the electronic storefront to register one or more return URLs with the payment service of Agrawal in order to make the transactions more convenient to the merchant (Agrawal: page 1, ¶ 8, lines 8-9).

15. Claims 19-20 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakh, further in view of Sacks, and further in view of Brothers (2002/0083178 A1).

As to claim 19, Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakh, and further in view of Sacks, shows all the elements of claim 17. Bartoli in view of Agrawal, and further in view of Sacks, does not show extracting a return URL embedded in the

URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site. Fakhri shows extracting a return URL embedded in the URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site (Fakhri: page 7, ¶¶ 123-126). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal, and further in view of Sacks, by extracting a return URL embedded in the URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site of Fakhri in order to alleviate inconvenience inherent to payment of purchases (Fakhri: page 1, ¶ 8). Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Sacks, and further in view of Fakhri, does not show determining if the return URL that is extracted matches a return URL the merchant has registered with the payment service. Brothers shows determining if the return URL that is extracted matches a return URL the merchant has registered with the payment service (Brothers: page 4, ¶ 22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Sacks, and further in view of Fakhri, by determining if the return URL that is extracted matches a return URL the merchant has registered with the payment service in order to determine whether access to the resource is to be provided (Brothers: page 4, ¶ 22).

As to claim 20, Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakhri, further in view of Sacks, and further in view of Brothers, shows all the elements of claim 19. Bartoli in view of Fakhri, further in view of Sacks, and further in view of Brothers,

does not show generating a web-based interface to enable an administrator for the merchant to register one or more URLs with the payment service. Agrawal shows generating a web-based interface to enable an administrator for the merchant to register one or more URLs with the payment service (Agrawal: page 4, ¶ 67, lines 1-8 and ¶ 69, lines 1-2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakh, further in view of Sacks, and further in view of Brothers, by providing an interface to enable an administrator for the electronic storefront to register one or more return URLs with the payment service of Agrawal in order to make the transactions more convenient to the merchant (Agrawal: page 1, ¶ 8, lines 8-9).

As to claim 27, Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakh, and further in view of Sacks, shows all the elements of claim 25. Bartoli in view of Agrawal, and further in view of Sacks, does not show extracting a return URL embedded in the URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site. Fakh shows extracting a return URL embedded in the URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site (Fakh: page 7, ¶¶ 123-126). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal, and further in view of Sacks, by extracting a return URL embedded in the URL used to direct a browser to a payment service web site of Fakh in order to alleviate inconvenience inherent to

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payment of purchases (Fakih: page 1, ¶ 8). Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Sacks, and further in view of Fakih, does not show determining if the return URL that is extracted matches a return URL the merchant has registered with the payment service. Brothers shows determining if the return URL that is extracted matches a return URL the merchant has registered with the payment service (Brothers: page 4, ¶ 22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Sacks, and further in view of Fakih, by determining if the return URL that is extracted matches a return URL the merchant has registered with the payment service in order to determine whether access to the resource is to be provided (Brothers: page 4, ¶ 22).

16. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakih, further in view of Sacks, and further in view of Agapiev (2002/0120714 A1).

As to claim 29, Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakih, and further in view of Sacks, shows all the elements of claim 25. Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakih, and further in view of Sacks, does not show that at least portion of the instructions are embodied as a common gateway interface ("CGI") script. Agapiev shows that at least portion of the instructions are embodied as a CGI script (Agapiev: page 5, ¶ 65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Bartoli in view of Agrawal, further in view of Fakhri, and further in view of Sacks, by embodying at least portion of the instructions as a CGI script in order to provide a method of generating code and sending communications between a client and server across network (Agapie: page 5, ¶ 65).

Conclusion

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Banerjee (7,110,399 B2) discloses a system and method for forwarding URL's to one or more recipients using a Wireless Access Protocol network.

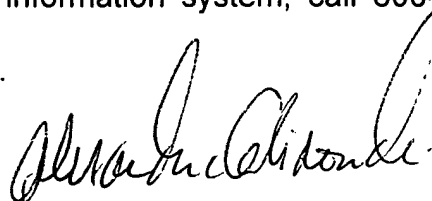
Bansal (7,254,549 B1) discloses a system and method for an online address directory that may be updated by the address owner.

Bouthors (2001/0018747 A1) discloses a method for an access manager granting privileges within a communication network.

Lee (2003/0095660 A1) discloses a system and method for protecting digital works on a communication network.

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17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Virpi H. Kanervo whose telephone number is (571) 272-9818. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexander G. Kalinowski can be reached on (571) 272-6771. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
18. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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